Conference "Immigration to the Nordic-Baltic region: New challenges to nation-states in the age of migration". Tallinn, March 31, 2017

# New demographic projection of Estonia with different scenarios for migration

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#### Outline of the presentation

- Background and motivation
- Methodology
- ▶ Results
- Some conclusions

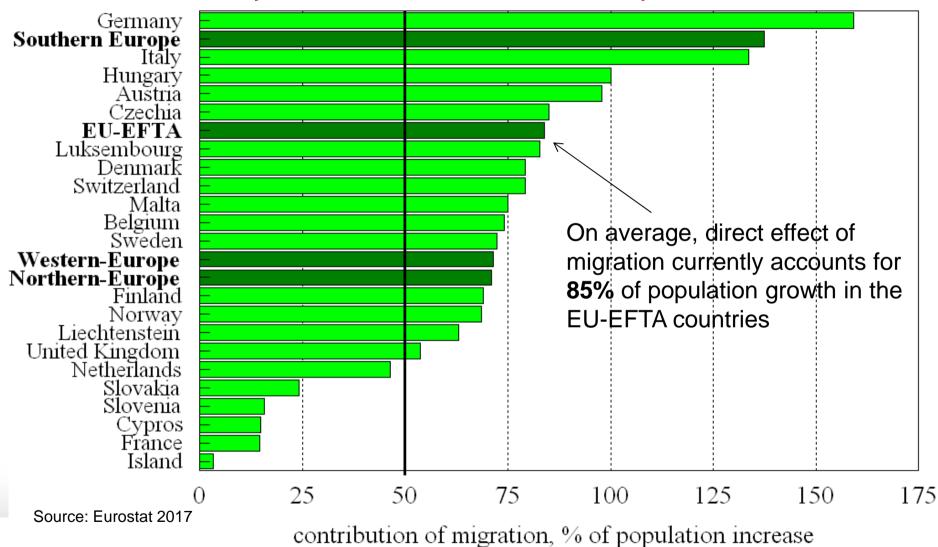


#### **Background**

- "Age of migration" international migration is dynamic, intensive and exerts considerable influence on the size and composition of populations in contemporary Europe
- In countries with persistent below-replacement fertility and positive net migration, immigration has become a main factor that maintains population growth or prevents decline
- Immigration is widely seen as a significant remedy for population ageing, as the majority of immigrants belong to younger age groups
- The situation is unprecedented and could be portrayed as demographic migration dependence

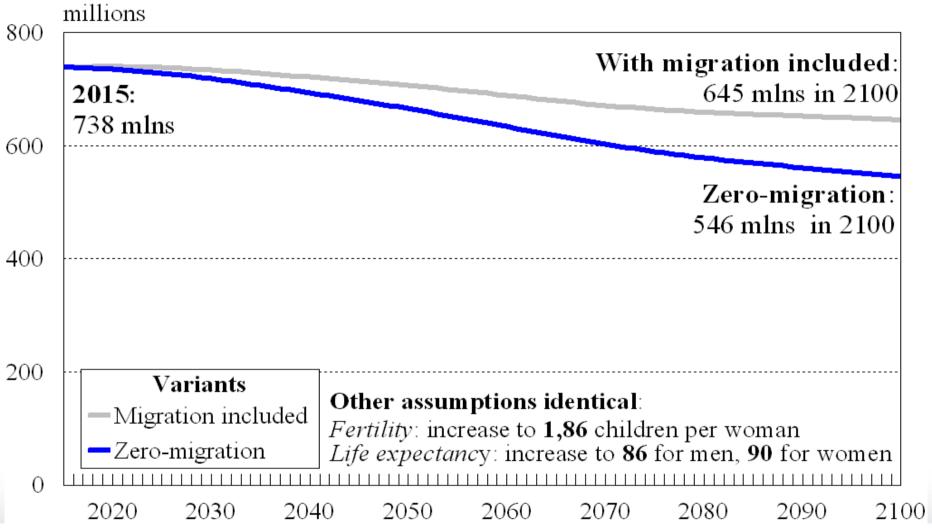


### Contribution of migration to population increase, EU-EFTA countries, 2010–2015

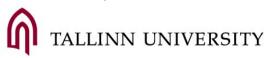




#### Projected population size, Europe 2015–2100



Source: UN Population Divisio n 2015



#### Motivation: What about Estonia?

- Official population projection for Estonia by Statistics Estonia:
  - relatively short-term (until 2040)
  - only a couple of scenarios
- Projections by international agencies (Eurostat, UN Population Division):
  - long projection periods (Eurostat 2080, UNPD 2100)
  - variety of scenarios
  - BUT limited attention to international migration
- => New set of projections for Estonia:
  - long range perspective (until 2100)
  - variety of scenarios, focussing on migration and fertility
  - projection of **sub-groups** (ethnic Estonians, other groups)



### Methodology: projection scenarios

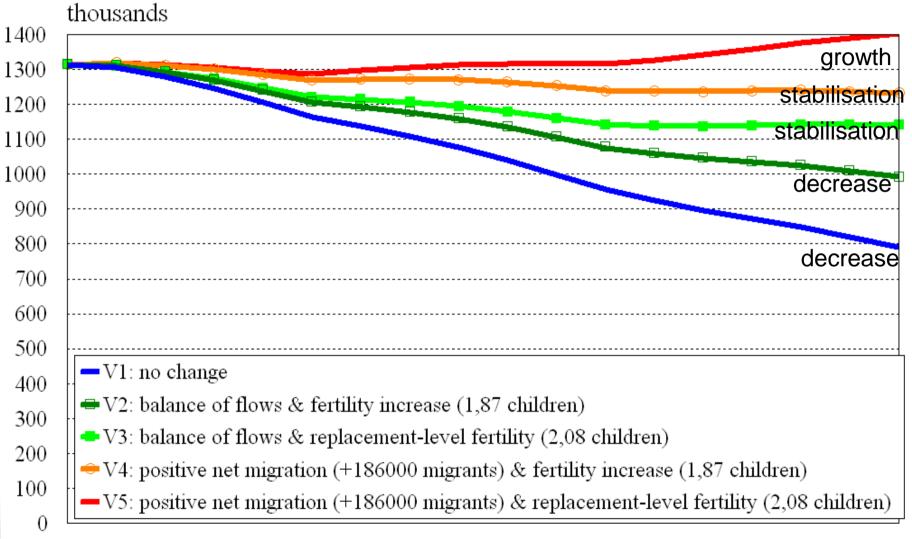
Scenarios	Negative net migration continued (R-)	Balance of migration flows (R0)	Moderate positive net migration (R+)	Large positive net migration (R++)
Constant fertility	Migr: -71300	Migr: 0	Migr: +78900	Migr: +186100
	TFR: 1,67	TFR: 1,67	TFR: 1,67	TFR: 1,67
Small fertility	Migr: -71300	Migr: 0	Migr: +78900	Migr: +186100
Increase	TFR: 1,77	TFR: 1,77	TFR: 1,77	TFR: 1,77
Moderate fertility increase	Migr: -71300	Migr: 0	CNM: +78900	Migr: 186100
	TFR: 1,87	TFR: 1,87	TFR: 1,87	4TFR: 1,87
Large fertility increase	Migr: -71300	Migr: 0	Migr: +78900	Migr: +186100
	TFR: 1,97.	TFR: 1,97	TFR: 1,97	TFR: 1,97
Replacement level fertility	Migr: -71300 <b>V</b> : TFR: 2,08	Migr: 0 TFR: 2,08	Migr: +78900 TFR: 2,08	Migr: +186100 TFR: 2,08



### Main results

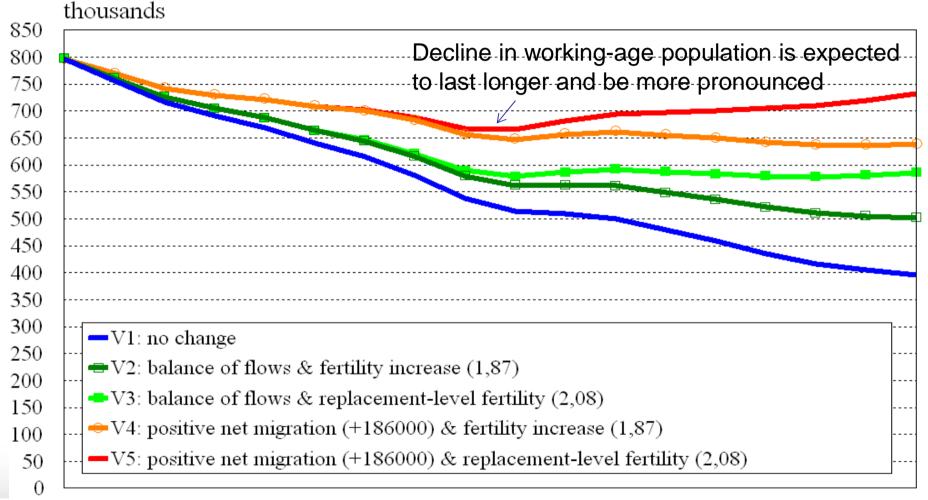


#### Projected population size, Estonia, 2015–2100



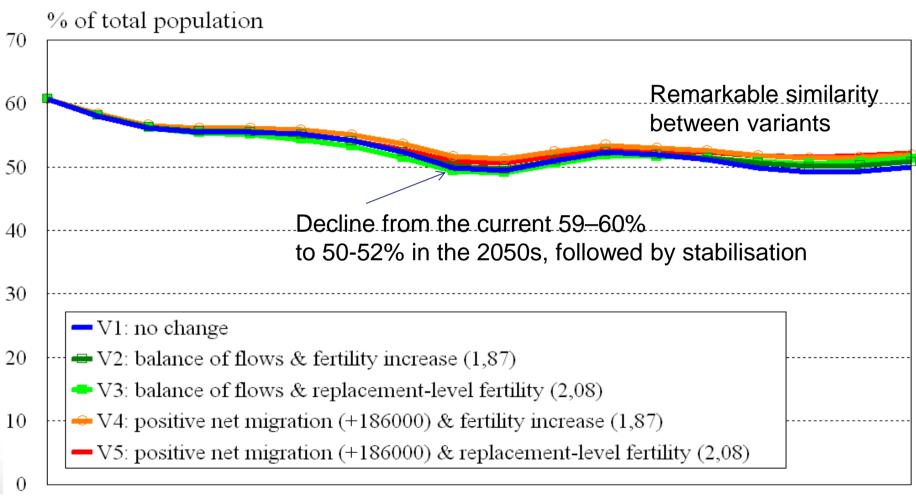


## Projected working-age population (20–64), Estonia, 2015–2100



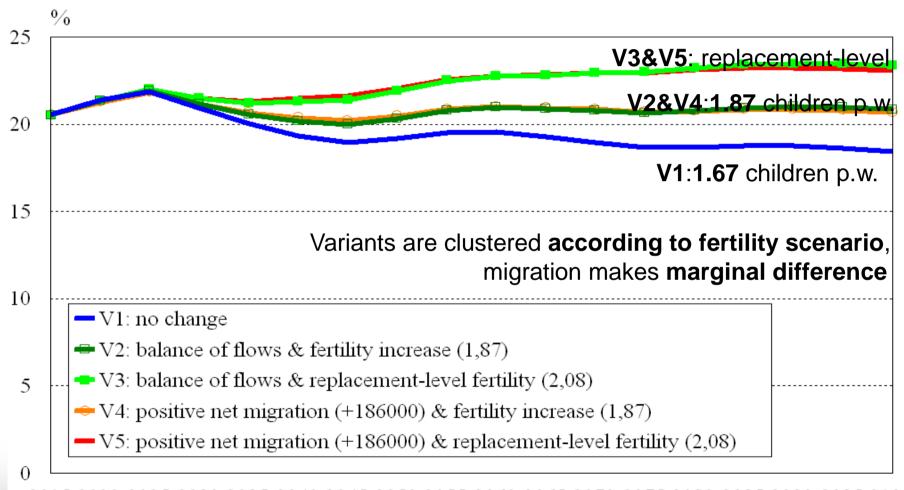


## Projected proportion of working-age population (20–64), Estonia, 2015–2100



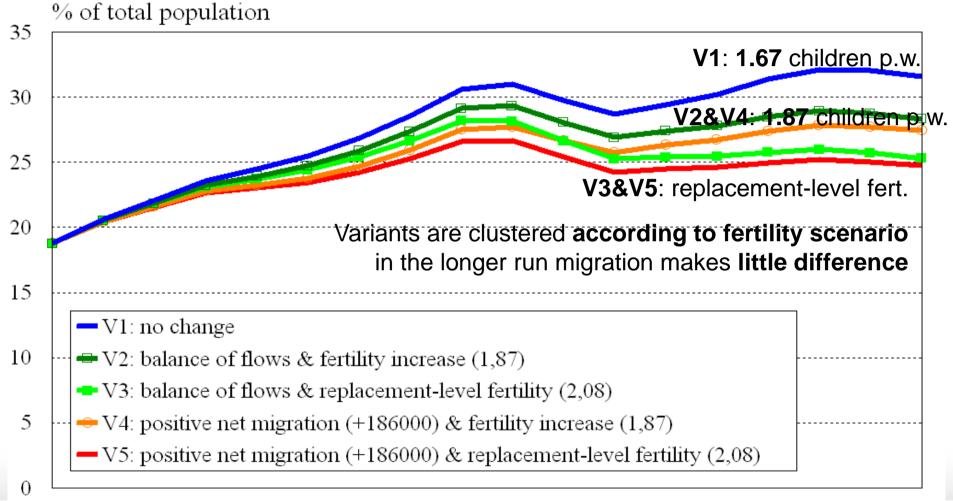


#### Projected proportion of children and youth (0–19) Estonia, 2015–2100



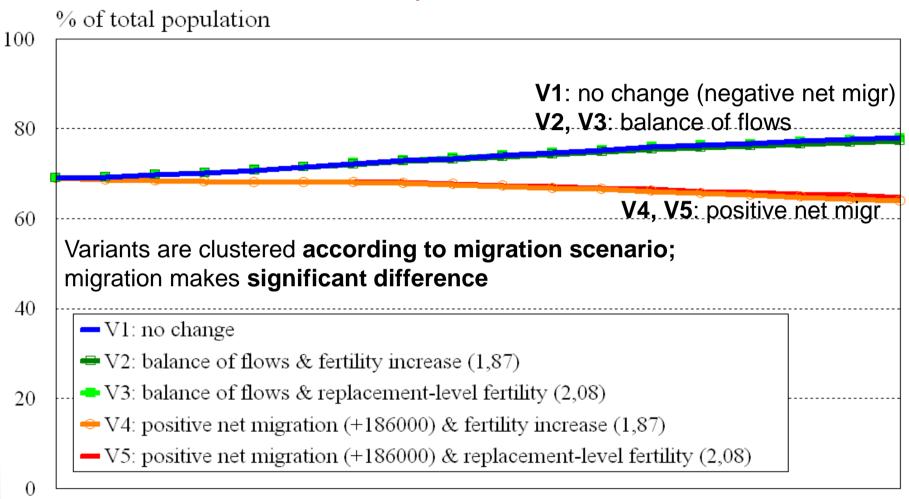


### Projected proportion of older population (65+), Estonia, 2015–2100





### Projected proportion in ethnic Estonians, Estonia, 2015–2100





#### Take-home messages

- ▶ The paths of Estonia's future population development, as charted by projections, exhibit high diversity
- The extrapolation of current demographic regime leads to least sustainable outcomes, with regard to both population dynamics and ageing
- The depopulation trend can be broken by bringing fertility close(r) to replacement level, by achieving sustained positive net migration, or by a combination of both.
- If trend-breaking was seriously attempted, what would be the balance of efforts between family policies, on the one hand, and policies aimed at stimulating immigration, with subsequent integration of new arrivals, on the other hand?



# THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

